Target-vessel failure rate similar for scaffold, stent in PCI

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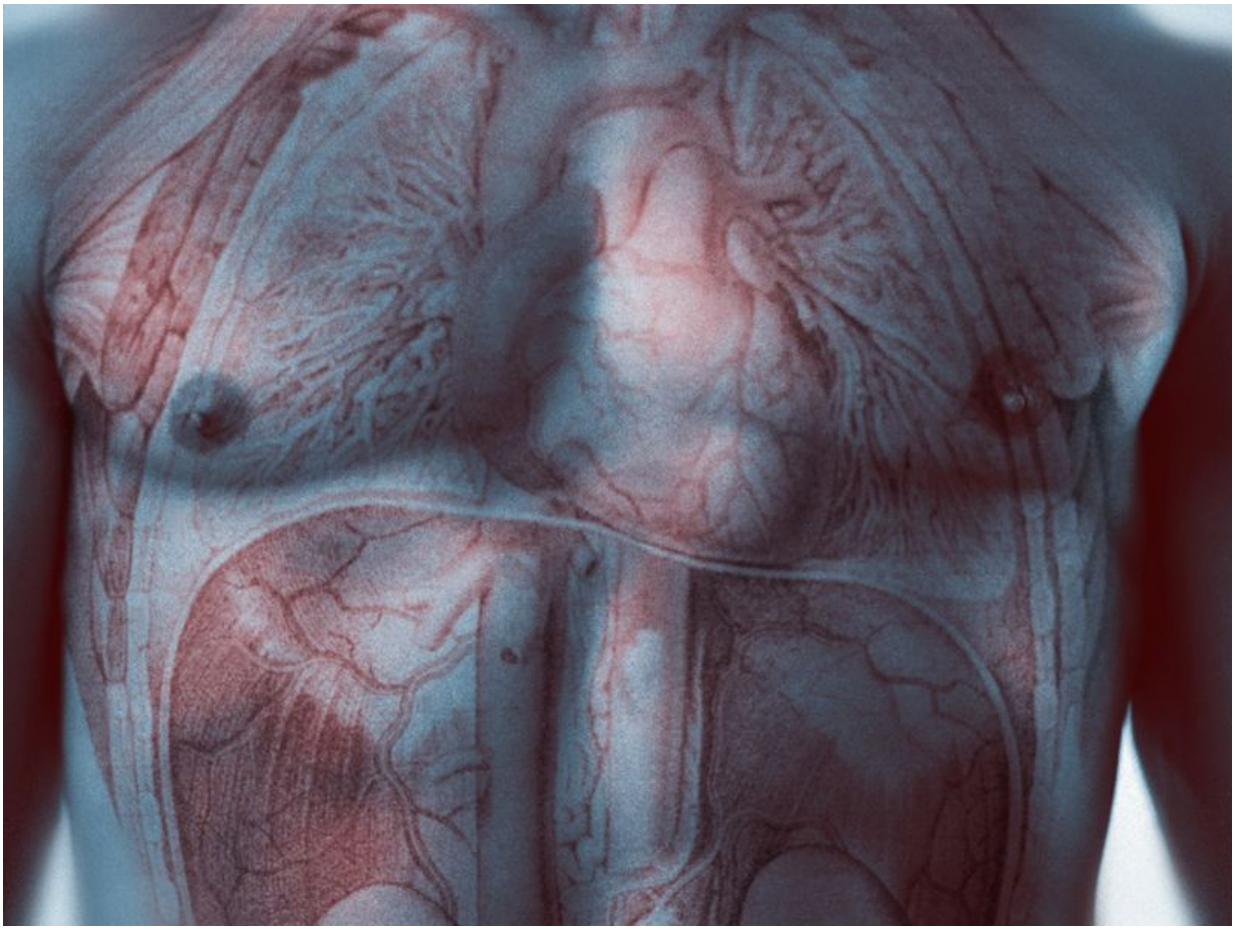

(HealthDay)—For patients undergoing percutaneous coronary

intervention (PCI), the rate of target-vessel failure does not differ significantly for those receiving a bioresorbable vascular scaffold or a metallic stent, according to a study published online March 29 in the *New England Journal of Medicine*.

Joanna J. Wykrzykowska, M.D., Ph.D., from the Academic Medical Center-University of Amsterdam, and colleagues randomized patients undergoing PCI to receive a bioresorbable vascular scaffold or a metallic stent (924 and 921 patients, respectively). Target-vessel failure (a composite of cardiac death, target-vessel myocardial infarction, or target-vessel revascularization) was assessed as the primary end point.

The researchers found that the two-year cumulative event rates for target-vessel failure were 11.7 and 10.7 percent in the scaffold and stent groups, respectively (hazard ratio, 1.12; 95 percent confidence interval, 0.85 to 1.48; P = 0.43). The two-year cumulative event rates were 2.0 and 2.7 percent, respectively, for cardiac death; 5.5 and 3.2 percent, respectively, for target-vessel myocardial infarction, and 8.7 and 7.5 percent, respectively, for target-vessel revascularization. The two-year cumulative event rates were 3.5 and 0.9 percent for the scaffold and stent groups, respectively, for definite or probable device thrombosis (hazard ratio, 3.87; 95 percent confidence interval, 1.78 to 8.42; P

"There was no significant difference in the rate of target-vessel failure between the patients who received a bioresorbable scaffold and the patients who received a metallic stent," the authors write.

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